

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The national bank deposits now hold \$29,265,352 government balances.

J. E. Price, of Sabetha, Kan., Post No. 175, has been appointed assistant adjutant general of the Kansas G. A. R., vice J. F. Thompson, resigned.

A German expert, who has been studying the subject in this country, declares that Germany need have no fear of American competition in manufacturing. We in this country can cordially reciprocate that feeling.

Ohio Second Adventists are predicting that the world will come to an end this year. If the event had occurred immediately after the world's fair was voted to Chicago by congress, New York would no doubt have met it with entire complaisance.

The reduction of the public debt of nearly \$12,000,000 during the past month affords some gratification in that direction, but it has not afforded appreciable relief to the financial stress upon the country. And yet, there congress sits, like a bump on a log.

Our dispatches this morning contain a most admirable lay sermon from Judge Bleckley of Atlanta, Ga., which, while it is no special local application, we trust, is yet particularly pertinent and applicable in a general way. The judge makes some striking points.

When the senate meets tomorrow, instead of changing the rules to cut off debate, it would do better to so change them as to require members to remain in the chamber during the debates instead of slipping out when some member is making statements of fact they don't want to hear.

Democratic organs seem to lie about it (the closure rule) as glibly as they did of the McKinley bill.—Inter-Ocean.

If that be true, and whether true or not, if that rule shall have the effect upon the country as has the enactment of the bill mentioned—and there are those who believe it will, to some extent—then the quicker it is dropped and forgotten the better.

"Pickwick Hoar" is what the New York Star calls the Massachusetts senator, but all the same the Bay State statesman has caused the Star and its party folk a deal of seriousness, not to say vexation, while at the same time he and his down east confederates have used the ruse, probably, to the successful accomplishment of their purpose, which was other than the purification of politics in the south.

The St. James' Budget recalls three dates—Nov. 17, Nov. 29 and Dec. 3. On the first was the O'Shea verdict; on the second Parnell's manifesto; on the third Parnell was repudiated by the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland. "More than a fortnight was allowed to pass in silence" before "a scandalous pre-eminence" was treated as an urgent cause. Verily, Parnell is not the only son of Erin whose acts have brought scandal upon the Green Isle.

Sylvester Fowler, editor of the Potomac County Times, Louisville, Kan., is the author of a little volume of poetry which is entitled "Sex and Other Poems." We have been able to take in a verse here and there without losing our breath, but dare not as yet venture a consecutive reading, which should only be attempted after a simultaneous perusal of the "Quick and the Dead." "Kreutzer's Sonata," and Ella Wheeler Wilcox's most passionate passages.

The Springfield Republican wearies not in telling the story of Flanagan and its moral, thus: "Flanagan of Texas—The official count discloses the fact that he was beaten for governor of the Lone Star state by 204,000 plurality. But Flanagan has a solid delegation to the next Republican national convention in his inside pocket—and that, by the way, is what Flanagan is 'here for.'" The Galveston News quotes this, and, although not of Flanagan's politics, it calls for a tiny bell. What's the matter with a corn popper?

It is extremely fortunate that the business and financial affairs of the country seem to be recuperating without congressional assistance. The money markets are reported easier; credit is returning to a normal basis, and the failures in mercantile circles that occur are the after results and not the direct product of the panic. But, if the country was really dependent upon the action of congress, the disagreement of the factions in congress in regard to the finances and the currency might produce very disastrous results.

The New Year number of the Kansas City Gazette was the very best, as it was the largest, ever issued of that splendid paper. George Martin just showed himself, so to speak, in getting up that issue of twenty-four pages, and he succeeded in filling it to running-over with local data and general news of a most interesting and valuable character. The field in which the Gazette operates is a most fruitful one for such an enterprise, and that paper's wide awake and energetic publisher seems to have worked it for all it was worth for the occasion. No better special issue of a newspaper was ever published in Kansas.

We see it stated that the eighteen harvest companies that have formed a gigantic combine, by reason of the consolidation will throw 10,000 men out of employment, and that the corporation expects to save \$10,000,000 thereby. It is also stated that the combine will advance the prices of their machinery from 50 to 75 percent. Of course the farming community will have this increased burden to bear, but if the ten thousand discharged employees shall take it into their heads to take as many rapers' cradles in their hands and go out into the harvest when it comes on five or six months hence they will undoubtedly find ready employment at living wages, and thus not only serve themselves a good turn and accommodate the farmers to that extent, but also cut a considerable swath in the profits of the soulless trust.

IF CONGRESS FAILS TO ACT.

Marsh Murdoch is quoted as saying last week that Plumb, nor Maine, nor any other man can save the Republican party in 1892. This is the way the Alliance is going to pieces.—Scott City Sentinel.

Which only shows how foolish a man can be made to appear by failing to quote him in full, by clementing his "ifs."

ABANDONED FARMS IN MAINE.

The labor commissioner of Maine has completed his computation of abandoned-farm statistics in the state. Out of the 500 cities, towns, and populations in the state returns were received from 497, and the number of abandoned farms reported aggregate 3,310, or about an average of about six and two-thirds per town. There are 913 returns that report one or more abandoned farms, while 184 report none. The total acreage of these farms is 254,745, or 76.7 acres per farm, and they are valued for taxation at \$1,218,709, an average of \$4.90 per acre. The assessors do not as a rule give any reasons why these farms were abandoned.

A MEMPHIS SOCIETY FAD.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche runs one very odd column, which is headed "In Society," and in which not only appear the accounts of entertainments given, but advance notices of those which will be given. For instance, the publication is made that Miss — will give a reception at such and such a date, and that she will be assisted by the Misses —, while at another date Miss — will also give an entertainment and be assisted by certain ladies whose names are also mentioned.

What can possibly be the object of these announcements? How can it possibly concern the public to hear who are expected at a private entertainment, for it cannot be that invitations are thus extended. In truth, and in fact, it can only be attributed to a morbid curiosity and desire for notoriety, and is an unmistakable evidence of the excessive cultivation of an unhealthy fashionableness. The entertainments so given ought to be for the pleasure of the guests; the uninvited who desire to hear of them experience a curiosity which, if repressed, would be to their credit, while the ostentatious which prompts such a publication by the giver of the entertainment is to be deprecated.

SCIENCE VS. THE HOG.

The scientists are threatening to drive a useful and deserving animal out of business. They say that soap can be made out of corn without the introduction of the hog, and that eventually processes will be discovered for making other hog products directly from the grain. A company has already commenced the manufacture of soap in Iowa, but the process is not fully demonstrated to be a complete success. But suppose it should, and that achievement should relegate the porcine, what would we do for lard? To go with our spring salad? The checks of the discoverers of the new scheme could not be substituted, even if they were plentiful enough, because they are too gristly to be masticated. And then what would we do for ham to go with the eggs in the spring, and bacon to season our vegetables, etcetera, etc? Oh, no science is pretty smooth, but it isn't slick enough to root us away from our good living, and if it makes a serious attempt we Americans will bristle all over with indignant opposition. Besides all this, there is no need for this substitution; haven't we the larders of Yucca root in limitless abundance? And it is no [sic] to say this is better than all substitutes for the hog.

The mania for jumping out of the fourth story windows, of which there have been several instances during the last few weeks, suggests the advisability of placing in all hotel windows above the third floor some guard that shall prevent the would-be suicide from accomplishing his desire. There have also been cases of severe illness, accompanied by delirium, where the patient, having been left alone for a few minutes, has sprung from the window. It seems that two or three iron bars or fancy iron grating might be placed at the windows, either inside or out, without disfiguring the building or the room. It would, too, be a guard against accidents in cases where there are children. There is one objection to this plan of preventives, and that is that it would serve to prevent or interfere with escaping from such buildings in case of fire. If this could be overcome by making the ladders easily removed in an emergency, and at the same time make them immovable by a demented person, it would be a good thing.

The Indian has sold us about 20,124,000 acres, equivalent, generally speaking, to the area of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Nevertheless, he has not yet to live on, for the area of reservations still left him amounts to about 100,000,000, and there are but 250,000 of his people to use this little empire.—Fr. Scott's Messenger.

Grant that this is true, does it prove that the smallness of his number and the largeness of his domain justifies the government in robbing him of it or any part of it? Upon that principle any and every impetuous cuss in the land would be warranted in, severally and collectively, going to Jay Gould and demanding that he give up the bulk of his money and other forms of wealth. Aye, there would be more reason in this than the other.

A letter of Father Craft, the Catholic priest at Pine Ridge Indian agency to the Freeman's Journal, printed in yesterday's dispatches, and written only a day or two before his tragic death, gives in detail the situation as it existed at that time and the conditions and circumstances that led up to it, which are substantially as we have stated them in these columns, and are undoubted correct. There is a fearful responsibility resting upon individual shoulders somewhere, for the terrible occurrences that have recently taken place, and that somebody should be visited with the severest punishment known to the law against such criminality.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

The third party "movement" is a misnomer. Funston is not the only foible the Iowa Register has. It favors the Iowa Register. It is a misnomer. This doesn't present much of an outlook for free coinage.

Righttime will move to Topeka and start a law office. He thinks he will have a law partner.

A Butler county farmer bet that he could add fourteen pounds to a pig with a peck of corn in two days. The bet was accepted and the hog of corn tied on to the pig's tail.

Senator Ingalls did not leave Kansas until last night. The trains were snow bound on Thursday, the day he first intended to go and the next day he did not go because he never starts on a trip on Friday. It is an odd superstition for so advanced a man.

Margaret Manton, writing of a visit to the United States senator chamber, says of Senator Ingalls: "It is a joy to see him come in his fine, dark face is always as smooth as a woman's; his silvery hair and white mustache are carefully brushed; his black statesman's coat is buttoned up and fits perfectly. At his neck is just a dot of scarlet necktie, and at his wrist is a line of linen that is always snowy, and he has like a statesman, too erect and alert; whether he reads, writes or listens you feel that he is there and that he is alive and awake."

RESUMISSION.

This question is the all absorbing one in the state of Kansas today, and will remain so until again submitted to the people, and by them settled one way or the other.

Our prohibition friends say that the people have once settled the question, and do not demand another vote upon it. We deny the statement that the question has been settled by the people. When we speak of the people or the will of the people, it is always understood that a majority of the people, or the will of the majority, is meant. Prohibition in Kansas was never adopted by a majority of the people. It is a minority amendment forced upon the majority.

When the amendment was submitted in 1890, the vote for president was 201,390. The vote upon the amendment was 175,911; for the amendment, 91,874. This was carried by less than 4,000 votes of those voting upon it out of the total vote cast at the election, 91,874 were for the amendment and 109,326 were not for it. This amendment was certainly not put in the constitution by the people. The population of the state was then 995,000. Last June it was 1,433,000. Have the people in Kansas today, any rights that the prohibitionists or the legislature are bound to respect? The prohibitionists tell us that it again submitted to the people by a large majority. Very well; that would settle it. But, were they sure of that, they would not oppose resubmission. The position they take indicates their weakness and lack of confidence in the people. It is always safe to trust the people. Politicians may fool some of them part of the time, and even fool all of them some of the time, but they cannot fool all of them all of the time. A part of the people of Kansas have been so fooled for the past ten years by orators of the Barney Kelley stripe, that they have been inclined to believe that prohibition was a grand success. Their eyes are being opened, and the utter and complete failure of the whole measure is more and more apparent as each day goes by. But it is not our purpose, at this time, to discuss the merits or demerits of prohibition. The question now is, are there sufficient numbers of voters in Kansas to demand a vote upon this question to entitle them to a hearing at the ballot box? Is it a crime to make this demand? Is it a crime for a man to be a Resubmissionist? The Resubmissionist does not ask for more whiskey, but for some restraint upon what we now have. He simply asks that the people may once more vote upon this question. How can any prohibitionist, respecting the rights of his fellowmen and willing to grant them the same rights that he demands for himself, refuse to grant this privilege? A man who will refuse this demand is unworthy of citizenship, and not deserving the protection of the state. He is not entitled to the confidence or respect of the community in which he may live. Will the coming legislature respect the rights of the people? We believe they will, though we are informed that the Alliance of Barton county has passed resolutions instructing their representatives not to grant the people this privilege. Is it possible that this party, the opponents of the party and the party of the people, should be so stupid as to refuse the purpose of removing the burdens of the people, are already before they have stepped upon the threshold of power, making efforts to deny the people rights that the party is supposed to protect. We cannot give credence to the above-named report. If true, it must be the effort of a few over-zealous prohibitionists who are so removed from the centers of population, that they are not yet aware of the consummated failure of the cause of alleged prohibition in Kansas. The state will never have peace and prosperity so long as a minority entrenched in power, by years of intrigue and secret manipulation refuse to concede the just demands of a majority of the people. The late election has been a lesson to the leaders of parties that they will not, by their own hands, and the teachings of which they will feel bound to respect. The leaders who do not heed the voice of the people, will not long be leaders, and the party that denies to the people their just and reasonable demands will meet with an ignominious defeat. The coming legislature will be in the hands of a new party, whose policy we trust is not shadowed by the resolutions referred to. The enemies of the party predict much unwise and ill-timed legislation.

We believe their predictions which are their wishes will not be realized. We believe wise counsel will prevail and the new party will reflect great credit upon itself; be an honor to the state and relieve the people from many burdens that now oppress them. R. S.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

New York, Dec. 26, 1990, To the Editor of the Eagle.

A government, as well as individuals, should be just before it is generous. Is there any just demand or proper occasion for the expenditure of public money in attempting, by irrigation, to reclaim and make productive that part of the public domain known and designated as arid lands?

Would there not be wisdom and true economy in having the cheap land, suitable and available for cultivation, occupied, improved, more densely settled and more thoroughly tilled before proceeding to experiment with irrigating these arid lands?

Is it right to tempt and encourage people to subject themselves to the privations and uncertainties of frontier life in the name of a government that is so miserably poor in its financial measures, and the probability is that they will be quickly dropped and that it will be thought best to let the silver bill of last season have a chance to show results, before any serious attempt is made to amend or improve it with absolute free coinage.—Nebraska State Journal.

Congress had better not get too much over its scare. It is liable to be scared again at the next election. The people

localities where it is very doubtful if farming will prove profitable, when there is so much cheap land to be had at low prices, and within the bounds of the conveniences and comforts of civilized life?

Would not more benefit accrue to the individual, the states and the nation by encouraging the people to seek homes in western states, where farming is not an experiment, and where there is so much land unimproved and not tilled, or only half tilled? Would it not be better to wait a while before wasting the people's money in these experiments, and let settlement and civilization move forward by natural progress, the legitimate needs of the times and the necessities of the people? Has not this uncalled for haste to have the public lands settled reduced other land below its true value, and caused much land to fall into the hands of speculators and investors, who hold the land, uncultivated, for speculation or as a safe investment?

Is this a subject meriting thought, discussion and wise action. N. CLARK.

SOME PERTINENT WHYS.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Our woolen industry. Why is \$18,471,540.71 worth of wool imported into the United States per year, when we can produce all the wool needed in the country?

Why is \$18,443,967.37 paid for tariff protection for the woolen mills and only \$7,570,351.71 paid to the American producer for wool?

Why was an increase of \$12,973,310.32 given to the manufacturer and only \$1,328,129.98 given to the producer?

Why this unequal discrimination against the many producers and in favor of a few manufacturers? Such unjust legislation makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Why not increase the tariff on imported manufactured goods to exclude them and increase the tariff on foreign wool to exclude it and give the American farmer the \$18,471,540.71 now paid to the foreigner? Right and duty demands it. This is American independence in fact and not in theory.

The growing of the wool in the United States would not cost one cent except for shearing and marketing the wool. The natural increase and sale of the carcass and pelt is just as profitable as with cattle. If there is any preference for usefulness in farming it is in favor of sheep. In no better way can you keep down noxious weeds and preserve the fertility of the land. Protect the American producer and all America will prosper. The safety of our nation requires it. A direct tax made on the people, except that it will be more costly to the government, and burden now placed on the producer and peace and prosperity will be restored. H. E. BIDWELL.

WICHITA THE POINT.

For a Grain Center in Southern Kansas.

From the Kansas Journal.

The Eagle has its tow line on the grain elevator question, and is making a strong pull for Wichita. The question of elevator and storage facilities at a central and accessible point is not only of interest, but also of vast importance to this great grain growing region of Kansas. The profit to the producer depends largely upon his distance from a great market. While the building of elevators and mills at a given point may not establish a great market at that point, yet a great market can not be established without them, and the facilities for the rapid and cheap distribution of the grain and its products to the markets of the world and to the consumer. The distance from market involves the cost of transportation. It is a well understood fact that water-way transportation rates are lower than those by railroads, and we believe that ocean rates are the cheapest of them all. It is but business sense then for Kansas to get her products to the seaboard with the shortest possible railroad haul, and secure the benefits of the cheaper transportation rates as quickly as possible. The natural outlet for Kansas and the southwest is the Gulf. If Kansas wheat can be put into Liverpool by the way of the Gulf for fifteen cents per bushel less than by way of New York then the Kansas farmer will get his share of the saving in an increased price for his grain. But these facts are not new, we have only been slow to try to avail ourselves of the advantages presented. At the present time Wichita, with her railroads reaching out to nearly every Kansas wheat field, and her direct line to Galveston, seems to be the natural and proper place for the inevitable great Kansas grain market of the near future. While discussing this matter will the Eagle give us a comparison of freight rates from Wichita to Liverpool by way of the Gulf and by way of New York? Also of rates to New York by rail and to Galveston?

SENSIBLE GRANGERS.

The Michigan Grange is in open revolt against the National Grange and the Farmers' Alliance. At its late meeting the following report was adopted:

We regret that the National Grange, the Farmers' Alliance and other organizations of farmers have endorsed the proposition in one form or another to make loans by the government to the people. That the issue of \$1,000,000 of treasury notes and loaning to the people either directly or indirectly at a low rate of interest, would lead to a wild clamor for credit, every intelligent person must admit. That no system could be devised by which so guarded as to prevent partiality or favoritism in its distribution, first to personal friends of the loaning agent, and next to his political associates, every thoughtful man must force. That it would create a feeling of helpless dependence upon government aid by those to whom it is designed to benefit, thereby relaxing their individual effort, destroying their energy and self-reliance, and rendering them helpless mendicants of government charity, every sensible farmer should be able to see. That it would lead to thriftless improvidence, relying upon government aid or government forbearance by those whom it seeks to benefit and prove a curse instead of a blessing, is so plainly evident that we are surprised that the National Grange should allow itself to be carried away by the clamor of those who hope for themselves public preferment by holding out a scheme so enticing to the ignorant or imprudent debtor, and scheming speculator.

MUST HAVE MORE MONEY.

The scare caused by the failure of the Bannings is so nearly over that congress has lost interest in its financial measures, and the probability is that they will be quickly dropped and that it will be thought best to let the silver bill of last season have a chance to show results, before any serious attempt is made to amend or improve it with absolute free coinage.—Nebraska State Journal.

want financial legislation that will make it impossible that a panic can be brought about by the failure of any firm or dozen firms, least of all a firm on the other side of the ocean. It is not a scare on the part of the people, however it may have been on the part of congressmen. The people want more money, so much more that there will be no danger of these panics, and that they mean to have.—Leavenworth Times.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Who Should Know Best? From the Yates Center News.

The Wichita EAGLE avers that the joints are all close in that nervy city. The EAGLE, being there, out to know, but the railroaders and traveling men say they are not.

A Worthy Endorsement. From the Emporia Republican.

Mrs. Lease declares for Judge Foster, of Marion, for United States senator. Mrs. Lease's endorsement may be worth something. She was very popular with her party in the campaign.

It Died at Bornin'. From the Atchison Champion.

McKinleyism is dead in Kansas, and beyond the hope of resurrection. In face of the strong and growing public sentiment against the Republican party will be forced to renounce it, and in no equivocal terms.

It's Be Treason, Etc. From the Osawatomie (Wep.) Times.

The Manhattan Nationalist calls the Times, Wichita EAGLE, Emporia Republican and other leading papers of Kansas copperhead sheets on account of their friendliness to the Alliance. It makes a mistake. There is no copperhead principle in advocating the interests of the oppressed farmers of the great west. The Nationalist would better fall into line.

Helping Jerry to Fame. From the Wellington Standard.

Victor Murdoch, in his "Sunflower Shimmer," rings in many left handed compliments to prominent individuals, not the least witty of which are his daily pleasantries directed at Jerry Simpson, now our congressman-elect. But Jerry can stand all the fun that is poked at him by the EAGLE. He has won national distinction in a few months and seems to be fully able to retain it.

Business Dudes.

The railroad capital of the world is estimated at \$200,000,000.

It is reported in Germany that the emperor is going to introduce American cars for the passenger service.

The shipments of Texas cattle to Chicago for the season, May 1 to Nov. 30, amounted to 26,654 cars—692,835 head of cattle.

A number of roads are putting a smoking compartment in nearly every car they are building, some even fitting up the second class day coaches in this manner.

A locomotive on the Mississippi Valley road hauled 150 loaded cars, with 1,844,504 pounds of freight, the total estimated weight of the haul being 5,442,331 pounds.

There are now 30,000 miles of steel railways in use in various parts of the world. In time-honored countries they are some other kind much in time supersede all others.

The railway mail clerks on the Cincinnati Southern, it is said, will ask that the mail car be placed at the rear end of the train, to lessen the danger of loss of life by accidents.

The Monterey and Gulf will be about 500 miles long when finished. It has been constructed 200 miles from Venadita on the way to Tampico, and will be the best paying road in that country.

In the large new Baldwin locomotive works now being equipped at Philadelphia the huge cranes which swing the ponderous parts of the locomotives from place to place are to be operated by electric motor.

The longest trip, probably ever made on a hand car was completed by J. C. Thomas, roadmaster of the International and Great Northern railroad, who traveled the entire length of the road, a distance of nearly 500 miles, the journey occupying seven consecutive days.

Two young men were murdered and robbed of \$200 in a compartment car on mail train near Vienna, Austria, Nov. 25. The bodies were thrown from the train, and the murderers, who are supposed to have been two men occupying the same compartment, escaped.

The old clock which used to stand in the New York Central depot, at Union, N. Y., has been bought by an Albany clockmaker, and will be sent to the World's fair at Chicago. It is eight feet high, with a malocaine case and a silver face. It is supposed to be the first standard clock used in the Washington National observatory, and is over 100 years old.

Sidney Dillon is an old railroad man. He is about 70 years of age, but he is still very active and regarded as one of the most conservative officials in the country. Mr. Dillon has watched the movements of the management of the Union Pacific ever since he gave up the presidency in 1881, and two years ago he said: "This practice of putting young, inexperienced men in responsible positions on a railroad will never pay, and it will have to stop sooner or later."

THE WHIMS OF THEM.

Spontini could only compose in the dark. Matthew wrote his poems by moonlight, while standing at the window.

Meyerbeer composed best during violent thunder storms, under the roof of his house.

Sartori only became inspired in a room without furniture and which was dimly lighted.

Haydn, in order to compose, sat in a soft arm chair, with his legs directed to heaven.

Persiani composed in bed, and did not leave it until he had finished a whole operatic scene or act.

Sacchini's train of thought was interrupted when his cat did not play their antics upon his writing desk.

Adam composed best when he lay in bed, and showed as great sympathy to all landscape beauty as he showed love to his cats.

Elmore could not write without having a lot of friends around him, with whom he kept up an active conversation about art matters.

Handel wandered in the churchyard, and when he wished to become inspired he sat himself down in one corner of it which was shaded by weeping willows.

Schubert gained his inspiration while he walked quickly through the streets filled with a human throng, meantime eating a great quantity of confectionery.

Gruck composed in the open air, but in the glancing sunlight. He liked champagne by his work, and quizzed very violently, as if he were an actor on the boards.

Schiller inspired his muse by the smell of rotten apples, which he kept constantly in his desk. When he wrote the last act of "Mary Stuart" he had his servants clothe him in black.

Auber wrote on blackboard. It was not possible for him to write in any other place than in Paris, however beautiful another residence might be, but however many residences he visited he never left Paris.

Philadelphia Store

POST OFFICE CORNER.

Sacrifice Sale Before Invoicing!

Our annual Invoice begins on January 10; and we will sell any winter goods before that date at 50 cents on the dollar.

Our assortment of Dress Goods, flannels, Blankets, comforts and "Ladies and Misses Wraps" is very complete, and we can give as good a selection as at any time during the season, at just one half former prices.

"We want the money worse than we want the goods."

A. KATZ.

GEO. W. KNORR, GROCER.

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Holland Herring, Bloaters, Anchovies in Bulk.

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N. B. If you want any remainders of holiday goods come in and get them at your own price.

The Hyde & Humble Sta'ry Co.

114 North Main Street.

His Unpopularity. He—They tell me you are very smart. Mrs. Modest. Miss Modest—Oh, and I think I am one of the fools.

He—Well, then—perhaps—you would marry me?—New York Herald.

A Botanical Paradox. Thinking that from her lips fell but one word, she said to her husband, "That cherry blossom is a daisy."

—Washington Post.

Too Often. Ignorant Child (to his father)—Papa, what is a Christmas gift?

Father (sadly)—A Christmas gift, my son, is something you do not want, returned by something you cannot afford.—Puck.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

It has been decided by the United States war department that the term of probation for recruits cannot be extended beyond six days.

Among many naval officers it is the opinion that the Maine is already an obsolete design that she will never be completed for cruising service.

The United States navy department is considering the advisability of increasing the weight of armament aboard several of the cruisers under construction.

Capt. Meade, United States navy, says that in peace times we do not get the best natives in the navy, and that no wages, however high, will bring up the best.